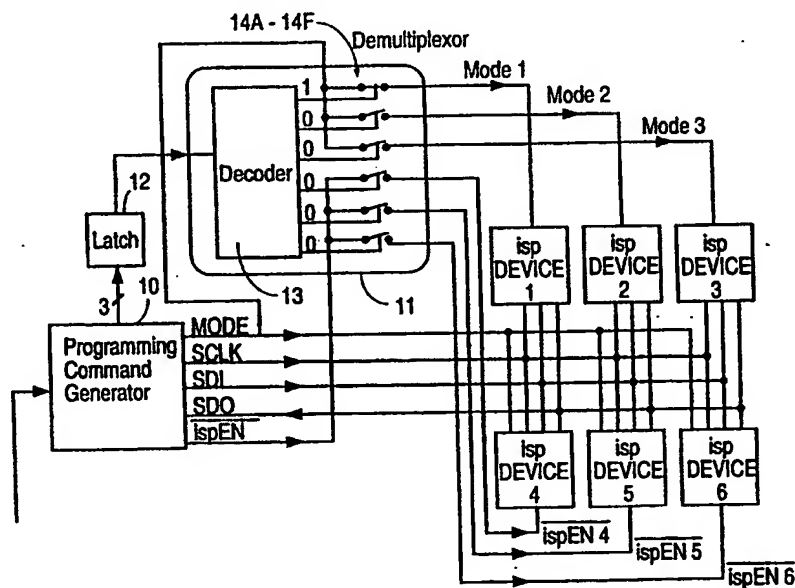




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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US93/09289 (22) International Filing Date: 5 October 1993 (05.10.93) (30) Priority data: 957,311 5 October 1992 (05.10.92) US (71) Applicant: LATTICE SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION [US/US]; 5555 N.E. Moore Ct., Hillsboro, OR 97124-6421 (US). (72) Inventors: TANG, Howard ; 1048 Oaktree Drive, San Jose, CA 95129 (US). TSUI, Cyrus ; 5505 E. Evergreen Boulevard, Apt. 107, Vancouver, WA 98661 (US).		(74) Agents: STEUBER, David, E. et al.; Skjerven, Morrill, MacPherson, Franklin & Friel, 25 Metro Drive, Suite 700, San Jose, CA 95110 (US). (81) Designated States: JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims.</i>

(54) Title: ARRANGEMENT FOR PARALLEL PROGRAMMING OF IN-SYSTEM PROGRAMMABLE IC LOGIC DEVICES



(57) Abstract

A plurality of programmable logic devices (1-6) are connected in parallel to a programming command generator (10). A device selector (11) connects individual devices (1-6) with the programming command generator (10), thereby permitting the individual devices to be programmed without routing the programming data through other devices. In an alternative embodiment, an identification code is used to place the individual device in a condition to receive programming data. Using the teachings of this invention, programming data may initially be entered into a plurality of devices, and then the data entered in all the devices may be used to program the devices simultaneously. This procedure requires less time than entering data and giving each device the execute command in sequence.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR PARALLEL PROGRAMMING
OF IN-SYSTEM PROGRAMMABLE IC LOGIC DEVICES

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to in-system programmable IC logic devices and, in particular, to a parallel arrangement for programming such devices.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 10 In-system programmable (ISP) logic devices offer the advantage that they may be programmed in place, without removing them from the system in which they are connected. This saves time and makes them particularly suitable for systems that are dynamically reconfigurable.
- 15 U.S. Patent No. 4,870,302 illustrates (Figures 8A and 8B) two systems for programming a group of ISP devices. In each system, the ISP are connected in series, so that the programming data must be transferred through each device in the series before arriving at the intended
- 20 destination device. Similarly, U.S. Application Serial No. 07/695,356, commonly owned and incorporated by reference herein, describes an arrangement for programming a group of ISP devices that are connected in series. These arrangements suffer from the disadvantage that the
- 25 devices can only be programmed one at a time and that the data must often be routed through several devices before it reaches its destination.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- In accordance with this invention, a programming
- 30 command generator is connected in parallel with a group of ISP logic devices. A device selector is used to connect the programming command generator to a desired ISP device, thereby allowing the programming data to be delivered directly to that device without passing through

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intermediate devices. Several configurations for the device selector are described, including a demultiplexer, a state machine-controlled demultiplexer, a switch matrix, and a state machine-controlled switch matrix. These possibilities are not exhaustive, however; other equivalent arrangements will be apparent to those skilled in the art and are included within the broad principles of this invention.

Normally it takes longer to program an ISP logic device than it does to enter the programming data into the device. Accordingly, an advantage of this arrangement is that the programming data may first be read into each of the devices separately, and then all of the devices can be programmed simultaneously. This substantially reduces the amount of time required to program the devices.

In an alternative embodiment, the device selector is omitted and the device to be programmed is selected by transmitting an identification code unique to that device so as to establish communication between that device alone and the programming command generator.

The broad scope and varied possibilities of this invention will become apparent from the detailed description, which refers to the following drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of the invention which includes a demultiplexer.

Figure 2 illustrates a flow chart of the state machine in the ISP devices.

Figure 3 illustrates the general structure of an ISP device having four input signals.

Figure 4 illustrates the general structure of an ISP device having five input signals.

Figure 5 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of the invention which includes a state machine-controlled demultiplexer.

Figure 6 illustrates a flow chart of the state

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machine in the state machine-controlled multiplexer of Figure 5.

Figure 7 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of the invention which includes a switch matrix.

5 Figure 8 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of the invention which includes a state machine-controlled switch matrix.

Figure 9 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of the invention which does not include a device selector.

10 DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention will be described by reference to two types of ISP logic devices, both of which are manufactured by the assignee of this application, Lattice Semiconductor Corporation.

15 The first of these devices is the ispGAL22V10, which has four programming pins: Mode, SCLK (Serial Clock), SDI (Serial Data In), and SDO (Serial Data Out). The device is placed in the programming mode by asserting the Mode signal high. Thereafter, the programming operation is
20 controlled by the Mode and SDI pins. The structure and operation of this device are outlined below and are fully described in the ispGAL22V10 Programmer's Guide, available from Lattice Semiconductor Corporation, which is incorporated herein by reference.

25 The second device is the Lattice ispLSI. This device is programmed by using five pins, designated: ispEN (isp Enable), Mode, SCLK, SCI and SCO. This device is placed in the programming mode by asserting the ispEN pin low, which converts the other four pins from their normal
30 functions to the programming mode. Thereafter, the programming is controlled by the Mode and SDI pins. The structure and operation of this device are outlined below and are fully described in the ispLSI Family Programming Spec., also available from Lattice Semiconductor
35 Corporation and incorporated herein by reference.

This invention will be described with reference to

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six programmable logic devices. ISP devices 1, 2 and 3 are ispGAL22V10s and are therefore programmed using four pins, and ISP devices 4, 5 and 6 are ispLSIs and therefore are programmed using five pins.

- 5 Figure 1 illustrates an embodiment in which the device selector is a demultiplexer. A programming command generator 10 provides all of the signals necessary to program ISP devices 1-6 on lines designated Mode, SCLK, SDI, SDO and $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$. Programming command generator 10 may, for example, be an IBM PC. A program suitable for programming command generator 10 is set forth at pp. 4-33 to 4-39 of the Lattice pLSI and ispLSI Data Book and Handbook (1992), available from Lattice Semiconductor Corp., which is incorporated herein by reference in its
- 15 entirety. Programming command generator 10 is connected to a demultiplexer 11 via a latch 12, which holds a 3-bit word designating which of ISP devices 1-6 is to be addressed. Demultiplexer 11 contains a decoder 13 having six outputs which control respective switches 14A-14F.
- 20 The Mode output of programming command generator 10 connects to one side of switches 14A-14C which in turn run to ISP devices 1-3. The $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ output of programming command generator 10 is connected to one side of switches 14D-14F which in turn run to devices 4-6.
- 25 If, for example, ISP device 1 is to be addressed, programming command generator 10 outputs a 001 to latch 12, and decoder 13 generates an output closing switch 14A, which connects the Mode line to ISP device 1. When the programming of ISP device 1 has been completed, switch 14A
- 30 is opened. If ISP device 4 is to be addressed, programming command generator 10 outputs a 100 to latch 12, and decoder 13 generates an output closing switch 14D, which connects the $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ line to ISP device 4. When the programming of ISP device 4 has been completed, switch 14D
- 35 is opened. Program command generator cannot communicate with those of ISP devices 1-6 which correspond to any of switches 14A-14F that are open, and thus they do not

- 5 -

recognize the programming command.

The structure and operation of ISP devices 1-3 will be illustrated by reference to Figures 2 and 3. Figure 3 illustrates a block diagram of the internal interface to the ISP pins and the functional units involved in the programming operation. The programming operation is controlled by an instruction-based state machine 200 which is illustrated in Figure 2. State machine 200 includes three states 201, 202 and 203, corresponding respectively to the idle, shift and execute states. Timing of state machine 200 is provided by the clock signal on the SCLK pin. The state of state machine 200 is determined by the signals on the Mode and SDI pins, and every state change is effective at the next clock pulse after a change in the Mode and SDI inputs. When the ISP device is functioning, state machine 200 stays locked in the idle state 201, which is unlocked when a high logic signal is received at the mode pin.

During the in-system programming mode, idle state 201 can be entered at any time from any state after one clock pulse by bringing the signal on the Mode pin to a logic high and the signal on the SDI pin to a logic low. A transition from the idle state 201 to the shift state 202, from the shift state to the execute state 203, or from the execute state 203 back to the shift state 202 can be accomplished by bringing both the Mode and the SDI pins to a logic high. When the Mode pin is at a logic low, the SDI pin is a data input pin, and the current state is held.

When the idle state 201 is entered, an 8-bit identification is automatically loaded into an ID register 301. The 8-bit identification specifies such parametric values as the number of logic blocks on the chip, the number of I/O pins available, etc. and is "hard wired" into the device. Then the Mode pin goes to a logic low, and seven clock pulses are applied to the SCLK pin to shift the identification in ID register 301 out the SDO

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pin to programming command generator 10 (the least significant bit of the identification already appears on the SDO pin). If programming command generator 10 recognizes the identification, communication is established with the ISP device.

As mentioned above, the shift state 202 is entered from the idle state 201 by bringing both the Mode and the SDI pins to a logic high. In the shift state 202, a 5-bit command is shifted serially into the ISP device via the SDI line. The command may be to erase data in the ISP device, send programming data to the ISP device, program the ISP device according to the data sent, extract programming data from the ISP device, or test the ISP device. Execution of the command is effected by bringing state machine 200 to the execute state 203, which is entered from the shift state 202 by bringing both the Mode and SDI pins to a logic high. Using 5-bit commands, 32 commands can be defined. The commands for device 4 are shown in Appendix A.

In the execute state 203, the command stored in the ISP device is executed. If the instruction is to load programming data into a data register 302 (i.e., the command "DATASHFT"), for example, the appropriate number of bits are shifted into data register 302 from the SDI pin after the Mode pin goes to a logic low, while the same number of bits in data register 302 are shifted out the SDO pin back to programming command generator 10. After the programming data have been shifted into register 302, a 5-bit command is issued to the ISP device by programming command generator 10 to transfer the programming data to row address 00 in a memory array 303. Array 303 contains a number of memory locations which correspond to programmable connections in the ISP device. After the data have been programmed to address 00, new programming data are sequentially shifted into register 302 and transferred to row address 01 of array 303. This process continues until all of addresses 00 through 44 are filled.

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Next, state machine 200 is stepped back to the command state 202 and the command to program the ISP device according to the data stored in array 303 is issued by programming command generator 10. The structure of
5 ISP device 4 is illustrated in Figure 4. State machine 400 is substantially identical to state machine 200 shown in Figure 2. State machine 400 is activated when the IspEN is driven low, and its transitions from one state to another are controlled by the Mode and SDI pins.

10 Initially state machine 400 is instructed to load into an ID register 401 an 8-bit identification which is then shifted out via the SDO line to programming command generator 10. If programming command generator 10 recognizes the identification, communication is
15 established with ISP device 4. Programming command generator 10 then commands state machine 400 to shift the programming data into a data register 402 via the SDI line. State machine 400 is then commanded to shift row selection data into a row register 404. In Figure 4, row
20 0 is selected. The programming data are then transferred from data register 402 to row 0 in a programmable array 403. This process is repeated until all of rows 0 through 107 are filled with programming data. The programmable connections in ISP device 4 are then programmed in
25 accordance with the data stored in array 403.

Referring again to Figure 1, it will be noticed that the SCLK, SDI and SDO outputs of programming command generator 10 are connected in common to ISP devices 1-3, while the Mode output is connected to ISP devices 1-3 via
30 demultiplexer 11. The Mode, SCLK, SDI and SDO outputs of programming command generator 10 are connected in common to ISP devices 4-6, while the IspEN output is connected to ISP devices 4-6 via demultiplexer 11. As noted above, the respective state machines in ISP devices 1-3 are activated
35 via the Mode pin, and the respective state machines in ISP devices 4-6 are activated via the IspEN pin.

In the embodiment of Figure 5, a state machine-

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controlled demultiplexer 50 is connected between programming command generator 10 and ISP devices 1-6. State machine-controlled demultiplexer 50 contains a state machine 51, a counter 52, a decoder 53 and switches 54A-54F. The ispEN output of programming command generator 10 is connected to an input of state machine 50 and to one side of switches 54D-54F. The Mode output of programming command generator 10 is connected to another input of state machine 50 and to one side of switches 54A-54C. The SDI output of programming command generator 50 is connected to another input of state machine 50. Clock pulses are provided to state machine 50 and counter 52 via the SCLK output of programming command generator 10.

State machine 51 and counter 52 may advantageously reside in a Lattice GAL6001, the programming and structure of which are described in Appendix B and at pp. 2-147 to 2-161 of the Lattice GAL Data Book (1992), available from Lattice Semiconductor Corporation and incorporated herein by reference. The control signals for state machine 51 are Mode and SDI. Each GAL6001 device can support 7 ISP devices, since it includes a 3-bit counter. The 3-bit counters of several GAL6001 devices may be cascaded together to support as many ISP devices as required, as illustrated on page 17 of Appendix B.

Figure 6 illustrates a flow chart for state machine 51, which includes fourteen "states". Movement from one state to the next is controlled by the output of the SDI and Mode lines, and occurs with the clock pulses on the SCLK line. Since the SDI line is connected in common to state machine 51 as well as ISP devices 1-6, it is important to avoid issuing instructions to state machine 51 that would prompt any unwanted actions to be taken by ISP devices 1-6. This concern is accommodated by using the "no operation" command "00000" as a "wake-up" command for state machine 51 (see Appendix A).

State machine 51 is activated by bringing the ispEN line to a logic low, which places state machine 51 in

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state 0. The SDI and Mode lines are then brought to a logic high to move state machine 51 to state 1. This moves state machines 200 in ISP devices 103 and state machines 400 in ISP devices 4-6 to the "shift" state 202 5 (see Fig. 2). Thereafter, the SDI line is brought to a logic low for five consecutive clock pulses, bringing state machine 51 to state 6. ISP devices 1-6 interpret this as a "no operation" command 00000 while it serves as a "wake-up" command for state machine 51.

10 The SDI and Mode lines are then brought to a logic high, bringing state machine 51 to state 7 and the state machines in ISP devices 1-6 to the "execute" state 203. When the SDI and Mode lines are both brought low, state machine 51 moves to state 8, while the state machines in 15 ISP devices 1-6 execute the command. Since the command was "no operation", however, no action is taken as a result of this command. The SDI line is then brought high and the Mode line is brought low, moving state machine 51 to state 9, and moving the state machines in ISP devices 20 1-6 from the "execute" state to the "idle" state. This completes the "wake-up" cycle for state machine 51, and results in the state machines in ISP devices 1-6 being in the "idle" state. These state machines will remain in the "idle" state so long as a logic high does not appear on 25 both the SDI and Mode lines.

The SDI and Mode lines are then both brought low, which resets counter 52 to zero. If the SDI and Mode lines remain low, state machine 51 proceeds to state 11. The Mode line is then brought to a logic high, and remains 30 in this condition as programming command generator 10 delivers a number of clock pulses representative of the ISP device to be selected. Each of these clock pulses causes counter 52 to advance one binary word. For example, if ISP device 5 is to be selected, five clock 35 pulses would be delivered to counter 52 leaving it in a "101" state. The binary word in counter 52 is reflected at all times in decoder 53, so that switches 54A, 54B,

- 10 -

etc. are closed in succession as counter 52 steps forward. When the desired number is reached (i.e., the desired one of switches 54A-54F is closed) the SDI line is brought to a logic high and state machine 51 moves to state 12. This
5 terminates the clocking of counter 52 and leaves the desired switch closed.

States 13 and 14 are optional features that are not required for programming the ISP devices. The use of state 13 allows the user to receive a visual reading of
10 which ISP device has been selected. When state machine 51 arrives at state 11, the Mode line is brought low, moving state machine 51 to state 13. The SDI line is then brought low and the Mode line is brought high and counter 52 is pulsed as described above. At the same time, the
15 user is given a visual indication of which device has been selected. If the visual indication indicates that the correct device has been selected, both the SDI and Mode lines are brought high, causing the device to be enabled. Otherwise, if the Mode line is brought low, the device
20 remains disabled.

State 14 is used in the situation where more than seven ISP devices are being programmed. As noted above, since counter 52 is a 3-bit counter this requires that at least one additional counter be cascaded with counter 52.
25 In this configuration, when state machine 51 reaches a "111" the next clock pulse would drive the second counter to a "001". Each time a counter fills up, a "1" appears on the line connecting it with the next cascaded counter, and in the case of the last counter on the SDO line. When
30 state machine 51 is moved to state 14, programming command generator 10 counts the pulses delivered on the SCLK line while monitoring the SDO line. When a "1" appears on the SDO line, programming command generator 10 can determine the number of counters cascaded by dividing the number of
35 pulses delivered by seven. This enables the user to determine how many counters are cascaded together.

Figure 7 shows an embodiment including switch

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matrixes 70 and 71. Latch 12 and decoder 13 are identical to the similarly numbered components shown in Figure 1. Three outputs of decoder 12 control switch groups in matrix 70, which connect the Mode, SCLK, SDI and SDO 5 outputs to ISP devices 1-3, respectively. The remaining three outputs of decoder 13 control switch groups in switch matrix 71, and connect the Mode, SCLK, SDI, SDO and $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ to ISP devices 4-6, respectively. As shown in Figure 7, if the numeral 001 is delivered to latch 12, 10 decoder 13 will close the switches connecting programming command generator 10 to ISP device 1. ISP Device 1 is then programmed as described above. Similarly, ISP devices 2-6 may be connected to programming command generator 10 and programmed.

15 Figure 8 illustrates yet another embodiment which includes a state machine controlled switch matrix 80. State machine 51, counter 52 and decoder 53 are identical to the similarly numbered components shown in Figure 5. These devices function together in the same manner 20 described above in connection with Figure 5 to close the desired group of switches in switch matrix 80, thereby connecting the required output lines from programming command generator 10 to a desired one of ISP devices 1-6.

Figure 9 illustrates another embodiment which omits 25 the device selector. ISP devices 4-6 are shown connected to program command generator 10. Each of ISP devices 4-6 has a different 8-bit identification, the identification being "0000001" for ISP device 4, "00000010" for ISP device 5, and "00000011" for ISP device 6. Program 30 command generator 10 drives the $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ low, which results in the identification being loaded into the ID register 401 in each device.

Suppose ISP device 4 is to be programmed. Programming command generator 10 shifts the identification 35 of ISP device 4 ("00000001") into the ID register 401 in each of the devices. A comparison means in each device compares the identification in ID register 401 with the

- 12 -

permanently stored identification in the device, and as a result a match occurs only in ISP device 4. Therefore, communication is established only with ISP device 4 for data transfer from programming command generator 10, and 5 ISP devices 5 and 6 are not activated for programming.

Programming command generator 10 then shifts the programming data into the data register 402 and the row address information into row register 404 of ISP device 4. Programming command generator 10 then drives the Mode pin 10 high and the SDI pin low and pulses the SCLK pin. This loads the internally stored identification of each device into its respective ID register 401.

This process is then repeated except that the identification for ISP device 5 is shifted out of 15 programming command generator 10 and programming data for one row are entered into ISP device 5. Similarly, the identification for ISP device 6 is entered into ID registers 401, and the programming data for one row are entered into ISP device 6. Programming command generator 20 10 then drives the Mode pin high and the SDI pin low and pulses the SCLK pin. This loads the internally stored identification of each device into its respective register 401. Programming command generator 10 then sends out the programming command. Since at the end of each entry of a 25 row of programming data the internally stored identification is automatically loaded into the corresponding ID register 401, when the programming command is issued there is a match between the identification stored in ID register 401 and the 30 permanently stored identification in each of ISP devices 4-6, and the command is executed for the data held in register 402 in each device. This process is continued until the respective programmable arrays 403 in devices 4-6 are completely programmed.

35 The embodiments described above have various advantages and disadvantages. The system which includes a demultiplexer (Fig. 1) uses a minimal traces on a circuit

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board and can support any mix of ISP devices. However, it does require the addition of a demultiplexer and additional trace circuitry is required to connect programming command generator 10 with latch 12.

5 The system which includes a state machine-controlled multiplexor (Fig. 5) requires minimal traces on a circuit board and can also support any mix of ISP devices. No additional traces are required to connect programming command generator 10 to state machine-controlled
10 demultiplexer 50, and the programming time is minimized by programming all of the ISP devices simultaneously. However, this system requires a fairly complex IC for the state machine-controlled multiplexor.

 The embodiments which include a switch matrix (Figs.
15 7 and 8) require a greater number of traces on a printed circuit board.

 The embodiment shown in Figure 9 requires minimal traces on a circuit board, and no additional component such as a multiplexor is required. Moreover, programming
20 time is minimized because all of the ISP devices can be programmed simultaneously. However, none of the ISP devices may have exactly the same identity.

 The foregoing embodiments are intended to be illustrative only and not limiting. Additional
25 embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, the embodiments shown in Figure 9 can be combined with the other embodiments to program a group of ISP devices. All such additional embodiments are included within the broad scope of this invention, which is defined
30 in the following claims.

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APPENDIX A

	<u>Operation</u>	<u>Code</u>
0.	NOP	No operation
1.	ADDSHFT	Address register shift
5 2.	DATASHFT	Data register shift
3.	GBE	Global bulk erase Erase pia, array, architecture and security cells
4.	PIABE	PIA bulk erase
10		Erase pia cells
5.	ARRBE	Array bulk erase
		Erase array cells
6.	ARCHBE	Architecture bulk erase
		Erase architecture cells
15 7.	PROGEVEN	Program even columns Program even columns of array, pia and architecture cells at the rows selected by Address SR
8.	PROGODD	Program odd columns
20		Program odd columns of array, pia and architecture cells at the rows selected by Address SR
9.	SFPRG	Program security cell
10.	VERIFYEVEN	Verify even columns programmed cells
25		Verify even columns of array, pia and architecture programmed cells. Only one row can be selected for each verification
30 11.	VERIFYODD	Verify odd columns programmed cells
35		Verify odd columns of array, pia and architecture programmed cells. Only one row can be selected for each verification
12.	GLCPRELD	Preload GLB registers
13.	IOPRELD	Preload I/O Cell registers
14.	FLOWTHRU	Flow through SDI flow through to SDO
40 15.	PROGESR	Program ESR Address SR is automatically cleared to 0

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16.	ERAALL	Erase all Erase pia, array, architecture, ES and security cells	10000
5	17. VERESR	Verify ESR Address SR is automatically cleared to 0	10001
10	18. VEREVENH	Verify even columns erased cells Verify even columns pia, array and architecture erased cells. Only one row can be selected for each verification	10010
15	19. VERODDH	Verify odd columns erased cells Verify odd columns pia, array and architecture erased cells. Only one row can be selected for each verification	10011
	20. NOP	No operation . . .	10100
20	31. INIT	Initialize	11111

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APPENDIX BProgramming and Connection of Lattice GAL 6001Pages 1 to 6:

- 5 ABEL high level language design file to perform the logic function represented by the state machine shown in Fig. 6.

Pages 7 to 11:

ABEL document file generated by ABEL compiler available from Data I/O Corporation.

10 Pages 12 to 16:

JEDEC file used to implement the above-noted logic function.

Page 17:

- 15 Connections required to cascade two GAL 6001 devices together to support more than seven ISP devices.

- 17 -

```
isphw60      DEVICE    'f6001' ;
```

```
" control inputs
```

```

OCLK      pin 13 ;
MODE      pin 1  ;
SDIN      pin 2  ;
ISPEN     pin 3  ;
CAI       pin 4  ;
M_ISP0    pin 5  ;
M_ISP1    pin 6  ;
M_ISP2    pin 7  ;
M_ISP3    pin 8  ;
M_ISP4    pin 9  ;
M_ISP5    pin 10 ;
M_ISP6    pin 11 ;
LOOP_IN   pin 23 ;
```

```
" outputs
```

```

ISPEN0    pin 14 ;
ISPEN1    pin 15 ;
ISPEN2    pin 16 ;
ISPEN3    pin 17 ;
ISPEN4    pin 18 ;
ISPEN5    pin 19 ;
ISPEN6    pin 20 ;
PROGEN    pin 21 ;
CAO       pin 22 ;
```

```
" state registers
```

```

ST0       node 26  ;
ST1       node 27  ;
ST2       node 28  ;
ST3       node 29  ;
T_REG0    node 31  ;
T_REG1    node 32  ;
T_REG2    node 33  ;
SHFT      node 30 ;
```

```

ISPEN0,ISPEN1,ISPEN2,ISPEN3
ISPEN4,ISPEN5,ISPEN6
CAO
T_REG0,T_REG1,T_REG2
PROGEN
```

```

ISTYPE 'COM';
ISTYPE 'COM';
ISTYPE 'REG_G,INVERT,POS';
ISTYPE 'REG_G,BUFFER,POS';
ISTYPE 'REG_G,INVERT,NEG';
```

```
" Simulation Symbol Definitions
```

```

H = 1  ;
L = 0  ;
C = .C. ;
X = .X. ;
Z = .Z. ;
```

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" State Bit Assignments

PSTATES = [ST3..ST0];

" Device Enable Counter

DCOUNT = [T_REG2,T_REG1,T_REG0];

EQUATIONS

PSTATES.CLK=OCLK;

DCOUNT.CLK=OCLK;

CAO.CLK=OCLK;

PROGEN.CLK=OCLK;

LOOP_IN.OE = 0;

ISPEN0 = (M_ISP0) ;

ISPEN0.OE = (!ISPEN & !T_REG2 & !T_REG1 & T_REG0 & !PROGEN.FB);

ISPEN1 = (M_ISP1) ;

ISPEN1.OE = (!ISPEN & !T_REG2 & T_REG1 & !T_REG0 & !PROGEN.FB);

ISPEN2 = (M_ISP2) ;

ISPEN2.OE = (!ISPEN & !T_REG2 & T_REG1 & T_REG0 & !PROGEN.FB);

ISPEN3 = (M_ISP3) ;

ISPEN3.OE = (!ISPEN & T_REG2 & !T_REG1 & !T_REG0 & !PROGEN.FB);

ISPEN4 = (M_ISP4) ;

ISPEN4.OE = (!ISPEN & T_REG2 & !T_REG1 & T_REG0 & !PROGEN.FB);

ISPEN5 = (M_ISP5) ;

ISPEN5.OE = (!ISPEN & T_REG2 & T_REG1 & !T_REG0 & !PROGEN.FB);

ISPEN6 = (M_ISP6) ;

ISPEN6.OE = (!ISPEN & T_REG2 & T_REG1 & T_REG0 & !PROGEN.FB);

" Internal Counter Bit Equations

T_REG0.D = !T_REG0 & !(PSTATES==10) & CAO & !ISPEN & !SHFT;

T_REG0.CE = ((PSTATES==11) & !MODE & SDIN & !CAI
(PSTATES==10)
ISPEN);

T_REG1.D = !T_REG1 & !(PSTATES==10) & CAO & !ISPEN & !SHFT;

T_REG1.CE = ((PSTATES==11) & !MODE & SDIN & !CAI &
T_REG0
(PSTATES==10)
ISPEN);

T_REG2.D = !T_REG2 & !(PSTATES==10) & CAO & !ISPEN & !SHFT;

T_REG2.CE = ((PSTATES==11) & !MODE & SDIN & !CAI &
T_REG0 & T_REG1
(PSTATES==10)
ISPEN);

CAO.AR = ISPEN;

" State Machine Definition For isp MUX states

STATE_DIAGRAM PSTATES

STATE 0: if (MODE & SDIN
& !ISPEN) then 1 ;

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```

        else                                0 ;

STATE 1: if (MODE & !SDIN
           & !ISPEN) then 2 ;
        else                                0 ;

STATE 2: if (MODE & !SDIN
           & !ISPEN) then 3 ;
        else                                0 ;

STATE 3: if (MODE & !SDIN
           & !ISPEN) then 4 ;
        else                                0 ;

STATE 4: if (MODE & !SDIN
           & !ISPEN) then 5 ;
        else                                0 ;

STATE 5: if (MODE & !SDIN
           & !ISPEN) then 6 ;
        else                                0 ;

STATE 6: if (MODE & SDIN
           & !ISPEN) then 7 ;
        else                                0 ;

STATE 7: if (!MODE & !SDIN
           & !ISPEN) then 8 ;
        else                                0 ;

STATE 8: if (MODE & !SDIN
           & !ISPEN) then 9 ;
        else                                0 ;

STATE 9:  PROGEN.CE=1;
          CAO.CE=1;
          DCOUNT.CE=1;
          if (!MODE & !SDIN
              & !ISPEN) then 10 with CAO.D=0;
                                   DCOUNT.D=0;
                                   PROGEN.D=0;
          else                                0 ;

STATE 10: SHFT.CE=1;
          if (!MODE & !SDIN
              & !ISPEN) then 11;
          else if (!MODE & SDIN
                  & !ISPEN) then 14 with SHFT.D=1;
          else                                0;

STATE 11: CAO.CE=(DCOUNT==7) & !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN;
          SHFT.CE=1;
          if (!MODE & SDIN
              & !ISPEN) then 11 with CAO.D=(DCOUNT==7);
          else if (MODE & !SDIN
                  & !ISPEN) then 13 with SHFT.D=1;
          else if (!MODE & !SDIN
                  & !ISPEN) then 13 with SHFT.D=1;
          else if (MODE & SDIN
                  & !ISPEN) then 12;

STATE 12: PROGEN.CE=1;
          GOTO 0 with PROGEN.D=CAO;

STATE 13: CAO.CE=(!MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN);

```

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```

PROGE1_E=1;
DCOUNT.CE=(!MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN);
SHFT.CE=1;
if (!MODE & SDIN
    & !ISPEN) then 13 with CAO.D=!T_REG0.Q & SHFT;
    T_REG0.D=T_REG1.Q & SHFT;
    T_REG1.D=T_REG2.Q & SHFT;
    T_REG2.D=LOOP_IN & SHFT;
    SHFT.D=1;
else if (MODE & SDIN
    & !ISPEN) then 0 with PROGEN.D=1;
    SHFT.D=0;
else 0 with PROGEN.D=0;
    SHFT.D=0;

STATE 14: CAO.CE=(!MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN);
DCOUNT.CE=(!MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN);
SHFT.CE=1;
if (!MODE & SDIN
    & !ISPEN) then 14 with CAO.D=!T_REG0.Q & SHFT;
    T_REG0.D=T_REG1.Q & SHFT;
    T_REG1.D=T_REG2.Q & SHFT;
    T_REG2.D=!CAI & SHFT;
else 0 with SHFT.D=0;

```

TEST_VECTORS

```

((OCLK,ISPEN,MODE,SDIN,CAI,LOOP_IN,M_ISP0,M_ISP1,M_ISP2,M_ISP3,M_ISP4,M_ISP5,M_ISP
[PSTATES,DCOUNT,CAO,ISPEN0,ISPEN1,ISPEN2,ISPEN3,ISPEN4,ISPEN5,ISPEN

```

* ISPEN0 ENABLE CHECK

```

[ 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 0, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 1, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 2, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 3, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 4, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 5, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 6, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 7, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 8, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 9, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[10, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 1, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[12, 1, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 0, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 1, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 2, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 3, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 4, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 5, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 6, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 7, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 8, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[ 9, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L ];
[ C, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[10, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];

```

* CARRY OUT CHECK

```

[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 1, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 2, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 3, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 4, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 5, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 6, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]->[11, 7, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H ];

```


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```
[ C, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, C, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] -> [11, 1, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H];  
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] -> [13, 1, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H];  
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] -> [13, 0, H, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H];  
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] -> [13, 4, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H];  
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] -> [13, 2, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H];  
[ C, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] -> [13, 1, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, H];  
[ C, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] -> [ 0, 1, H, L, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, Z, L];
```

```
end isphw60 ;
```


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ABEL 4.20 - Device Utilization Chart

=== F6001 Programmed Logic ===

```

ST3.D = ( !MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & !ST3.Q
# MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# MODE & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q );
" ISTYPE 'BUFFER'
ST3.C = ( OCLK );

ST2.D = ( MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & !ST3.Q
# MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & !ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# MODE & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q );
" ISTYPE 'BUFFER'
ST2.C = ( OCLK );

ST1.D = ( MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & !ST3.Q
# MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & !ST3.Q
# !MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q );
" ISTYPE 'BUFFER'
ST1.C = ( OCLK );

ST0.D = ( MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & !ST3.Q
# MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & !ST3.Q
# MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & !ST3.Q
# MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & !ST3.Q
# !MODE & !SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q );
" ISTYPE 'BUFFER'
ST0.C = ( OCLK );

```

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ABEL 4.20 - Device Utilization Chart

==== F6001 Programmed Logic =====

```

T_REG2.D = ( !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & LOOP_IN & SHFT & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q
             & ST3.Q
             # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !CAI & SHFT & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q
             & ST3.Q
             # !ISPEN & CAO & !ST3 & !T_REG2 & !SHFT
             # !ISPEN & CAO & ST2 & !T_REG2 & !SHFT
             # !ISPEN & CAO & !ST1 & !T_REG2 & !SHFT
             # !ISPEN & CAO & ST0 & !T_REG2 & !SHFT ); " ISTYPE 'BUFFER'
T_REG2.C = ( OCLK );
T_REG2.CE = ( !MODE & SDIN & !CAI & ST1 & !ST2 & ST3 & T_REG0 & T_REG1
              # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # !ST0 & ST1 & !ST2 & ST3
              # ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # ISPEN );

T_REG1.D = ( !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & SHFT & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
             & T_REG2.Q
             # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & SHFT & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
             & T_REG2.Q
             # !ISPEN & CAO & !ST3 & !T_REG1 & !SHFT
             # !ISPEN & CAO & ST2 & !T_REG1 & !SHFT
             # !ISPEN & CAO & !ST1 & !T_REG1 & !SHFT
             # !ISPEN & CAO & ST0 & !T_REG1 & !SHFT ); " ISTYPE 'BUFFER'
T_REG1.C = ( OCLK );
T_REG1.CE = ( !MODE & SDIN & !CAI & ST1 & !ST2 & ST3 & T_REG0
              # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # !ST0 & ST1 & !ST2 & ST3
              # ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # ISPEN );

T_REG0.D = ( !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & SHFT & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
             & T_REG1.Q
             # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & SHFT & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
             & T_REG1.Q
             # !ISPEN & CAO & !ST3 & !T_REG0 & !SHFT
             # !ISPEN & CAO & ST2 & !T_REG0 & !SHFT
             # !ISPEN & CAO & !ST1 & !T_REG0 & !SHFT
             # !ISPEN & CAO & ST0 & !T_REG0 & !SHFT ); " ISTYPE 'BUFFER'
T_REG0.C = ( OCLK );
T_REG0.CE = ( !MODE & SDIN & !CAI & ST1 & !ST2 & ST3
              # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # !ST0 & ST1 & !ST2 & ST3

```

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ABEL 4.20 - Device Utilization Chart

==== F6001 Programmed Logic =====

```

# ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# ISPEN );

CAO.D = !( !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & T_REG0 & T_REG1 & T_REG2 & ST0.Q & ST1.Q
& !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & SHFT & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
& !T_REG0.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & SHFT & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
& !T_REG0.Q\); " ISTYPE 'INVERT'

CAO.C = ( OCLK );
CAO.AR = ( ISPEN );
CAO.CE = ( !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & T_REG0 & T_REG1 & T_REG2 & ST0.Q & ST1.Q
& !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q );

PROGEN.D = !( !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !CAO & !ST0.Q
# ISPEN & ST0.Q
# !SDIN & ST0.Q
# !ST3.Q
# !ST2.Q
# ST1.Q ); " ISTYPE 'INVERT'
PROGEN.C = ( OCLK );
PROGEN.CE = ( ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
# !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q );

LOOP_IN.OE = (0);

ISPEN0 = !( !M_ISP0 );
ISPEN0.OE = ( !ISPEN & T_REG0 & !T_REG1 & !T_REG2 & !PROGEN.FB );

ISPEN1 = !( !M_ISP1 );
ISPEN1.OE = ( !ISPEN & !T_REG0 & T_REG1 & !T_REG2 & !PROGEN.FB );

ISPEN2 = !( !M_ISP2 );
ISPEN2.OE = ( !ISPEN & T_REG0 & T_REG1 & !T_REG2 & !PROGEN.FB );

ISPEN3 = !( !M_ISP3 );
ISPEN3.OE = ( !ISPEN & !T_REG0 & !T_REG1 & T_REG2 & !PROGEN.FB );

ISPEN4 = !( !M_ISP4 );
ISPEN4.OE = ( !ISPEN & T_REG0 & !T_REG1 & T_REG2 & !PROGEN.FB );

ISPEN5 = !( !M_ISP5 );

```

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ABEL 4.20 - Device Utilization Chart

==== F6001 Programmed Logic ====

```
ISPEN5.OE = ( !ISPEN & !T_REG0 & T_REG1 & T_REG2 & !PROGEN.FB );
ISPEN6    = !( !M ISP6 );
ISPEN6.OE = ( !ISPEN & T_REG0 & T_REG1 & T_REG2 & !PROGEN.FB );

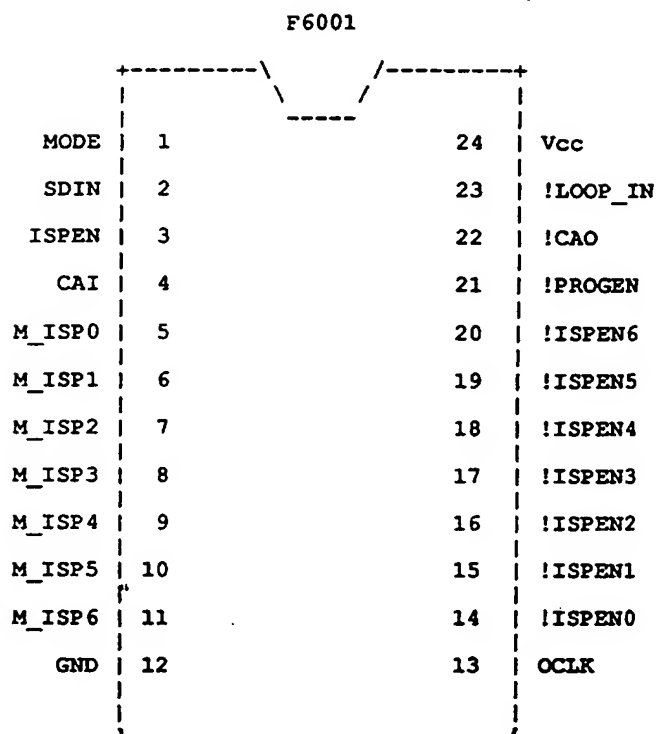
SHFT.D    = ( !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # !MODE & SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # !SDIN & !ISPEN & ST0.Q & ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q );
          " ISTYPE 'BUFFER'
SHFT.CE    = ( ST0.Q & !ST1.Q & ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # ST1.Q & !ST2.Q & ST3.Q
              # !ST0.Q & ST1.Q & ST3.Q );
```

```
Warning 5087: Mapping ST0 to ST0.FB; only one fb is allowed on pin 26
Warning 5087: Mapping ST1 to ST1.FB; only one fb is allowed on pin 27
Warning 5087: Mapping ST2 to ST2.FB; only one fb is allowed on pin 28
Warning 5087: Mapping ST3 to ST3.FB; only one fb is allowed on pin 29
Warning 5087: Mapping T_REG0 to T_REG0.FB; only one fb is allowed on pin 31
Warning 5087: Mapping T_REG1 to T_REG1.FB; only one fb is allowed on pin 32
Warning 5087: Mapping T_REG2 to T_REG2.FB; only one fb is allowed on pin 33
```

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ABEL 4.20 - Device Utilization Chart

==== F6001 Chip Diagram ====



SIGNATURE: N/A

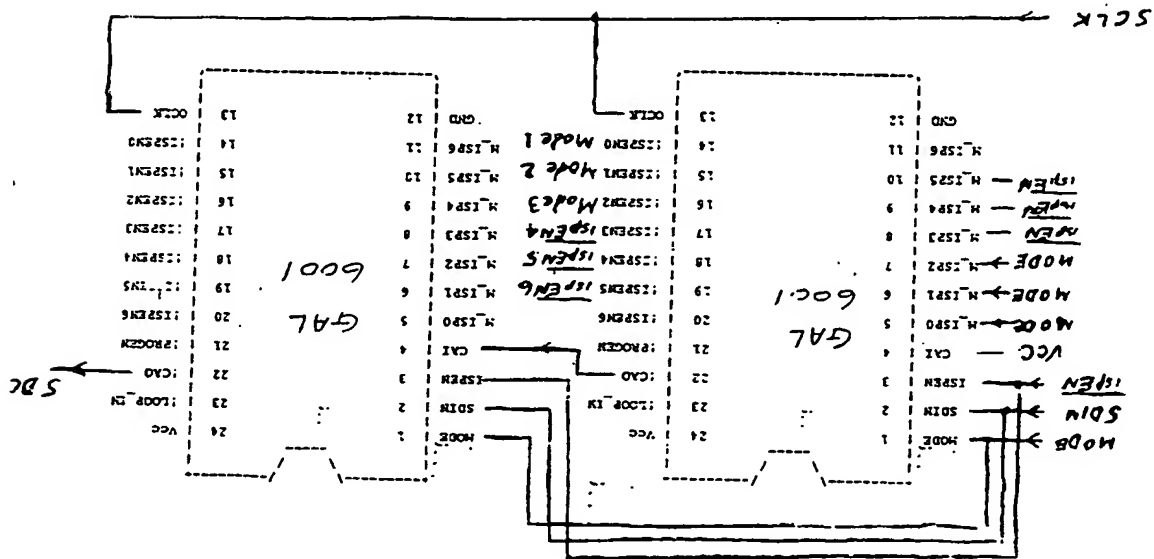
L8202 0100*
L8206 1001*
L8210 1000*
L8218 1111*
V0001 001000000000N0ZZZZZZHHON*
V0002 110000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0003 100000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0004 100000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0005 100000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0006 100000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0007 100000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0008 110000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0009 000000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0010 100000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0011 000000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0012 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0013 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0014 110000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0015 010000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0016 110000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0017 100000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0018 100000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0019 100000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0020 100000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0021 100000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0022 110000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0023 000000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0024 100000000000NCLZZZZZZLHON*
V0025 000000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0026 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0027 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0028 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0029 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0030 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0031 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0032 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0033 010000000000NCZZZZZZHHON*
V0034 010000000000NCZZZZZZHLON*
V0035 110000000000NCZZZZZZHLON*
V0036 010000000000NCZZZZZZHLON*
V0037 110000000000NCZZZZZZHLON*
V0038 100000000000NCZZZZZZHLON*
V0039 100000000000NCZZZZZZHLON*
V0040 100000000000NCZZZZZZHLON*
V0041 100000000000NCZZZZZZHLON*
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CA001*
5344

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THE WIRING OF GAL6001 AS A STATE MACHINE CONTROLLED
DEMULTIPLEXOR AND CASCADING OF 2 GAL6001 FOR PROGRAMMING
MORE THAN 7 ISP DEVICES.



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CLAIMS

We claim:

1. An arrangement for programming a plurality of programmable logic devices comprising:
 - 5 a programming command generator;
 - a plurality of programmable logic devices; and
 - a device selector for forming a connection between individual ones of said programmable logic devices and said programming command generator so as
 - 10 to allow said individual ones of said logic devices to be programmed by said programming command generator.
2. The arrangement of Claim 1 wherein said device selector comprises a demultiplexer.
- 15 3. The arrangement of Claim 1 wherein said device selector comprises a state machine-controlled demultiplexer.
4. The arrangement of Claim 1 wherein said device selector comprises a switch matrix.
- 20 5. The arrangement of Claim 1 wherein said device selector comprises a state machine-controlled switch matrix.
6. An arrangement for programming a plurality of programmable logic devices comprising:
 - 25 a programming command generator; and
 - a plurality of programmable logic devices, said programmable logic devices being connected in parallel to said programming command such that said programming command generator may transmit a
 - 30 programming command to any one of said logic devices without having said command pass through any of the other of said logic devices.

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7. A method of programming a plurality of programmable logic devices with a programming command generator, said method comprising the steps of:

transmitting an identification code to said
5 programmable logic devices, the receipt of said
identification code causing only one of said devices
to be placed in a condition to receive programming
data from said programming command generator; and
causing said programming command generator to
10 transmit programming data to said device.

8. The method of Claim 7 comprising the additional
step of causing said device to execute programmable
connections in accordance with said programming data.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 29 December 1993 (29.12.93);
original claims 2 and 3 cancelled, original claim 1 amended,
claims 4-8 amended and renumbered as claims 2-6 (2 pages)]

1. An arrangement for programming a plurality of programmable logic devices comprising:
 - 5 a programming command generator;
 - a plurality of programmable logic devices; and
 - a device selector for forming a connectionbetween individual ones of said programmable logic devices and said programming command generator so as
10 to allow said individual ones of said logic devices to be programmed by said programming command generator;
wherein said device selector comprises a state machine-controlled demultiplexor.
- 15 2. An arrangement for programming a plurality of programmable logic devices comprising:
 - a programming command generator;
 - a plurality of programmable logic devices; and
 - a device selector for forming a connection20 between individual ones of said programmable logic devices and said programming command generator so as to allow said individual ones of said logic devices to be programmed by said programming command generator;
25 wherein said device selector comprises a switch matrix.
3. An arrangement for programming a plurality of programmable logic devices comprising:
 - a programming command generator;
 - 30 a plurality of programmable logic devices; and
 - a device selector for forming a connectionbetween individual ones of said programmable logic devices and said programming command generator so as
to allow said individual ones of said logic devices
35 to be programmed by said programming command

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generator;

wherein said device selector comprises a state machine-controlled matrix.

4. An arrangement for programming a plurality of
5 programmable logic devices comprising:

a programming command generator; and

a plurality of programmable logic devices, said
programmable logic devices being connected in
parallel to said programming command generator such
10 that said programming command generator may transmit
a programming command to any one of said logic
devices without having said command pass through any
of the other of said logic devices, said programming
command generator being capable of transmitting a
15 programming command to more than one of said logic
devices simultaneously.

5. A method of programming a plurality of
programmable logic devices with a programming command
generator, said method comprising the steps of:

20 transmitting an identification code to said
programmable logic devices, the receipt of said
identification code causing only one of said devices
to be placed in a condition to receive programming
data from said programming command generator; and
25 causing said programming command generator to
transmit programming data to said device.

6. The method of Claim 5 comprising the additional
step of causing said device to execute programmable
connections in accordance with said programming data.

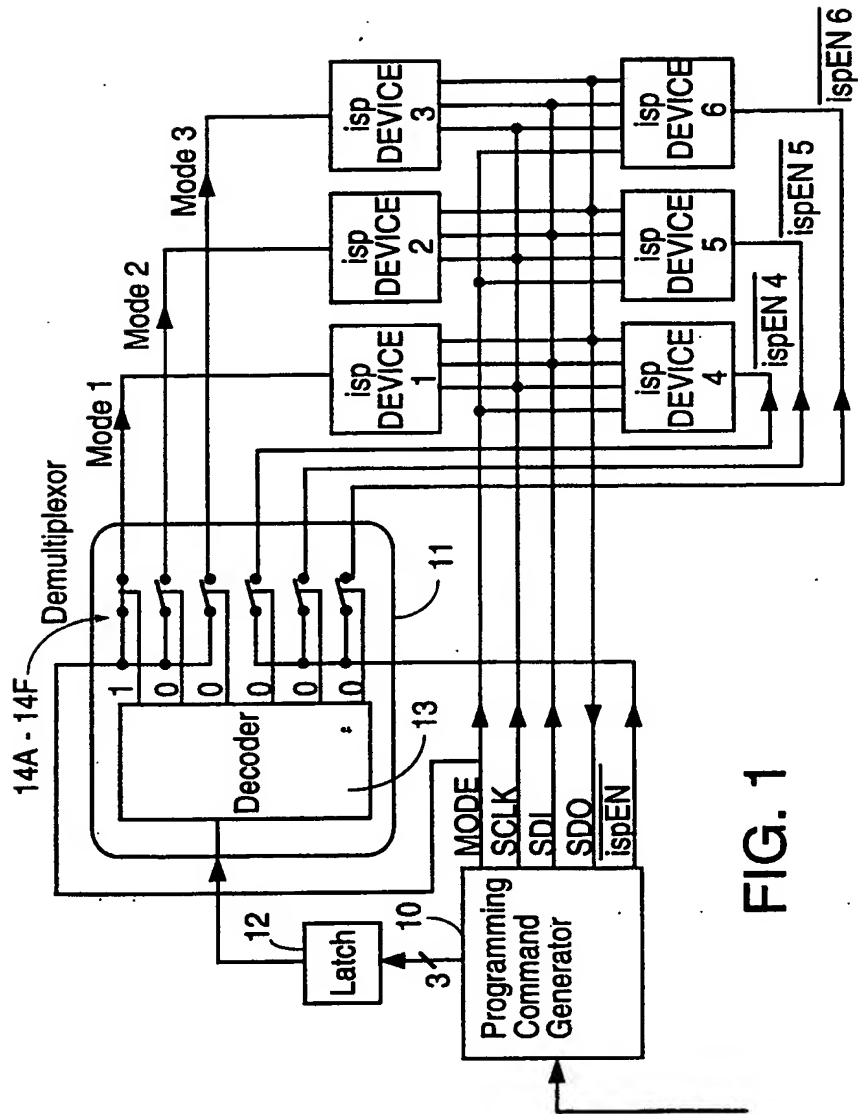


FIG. 1

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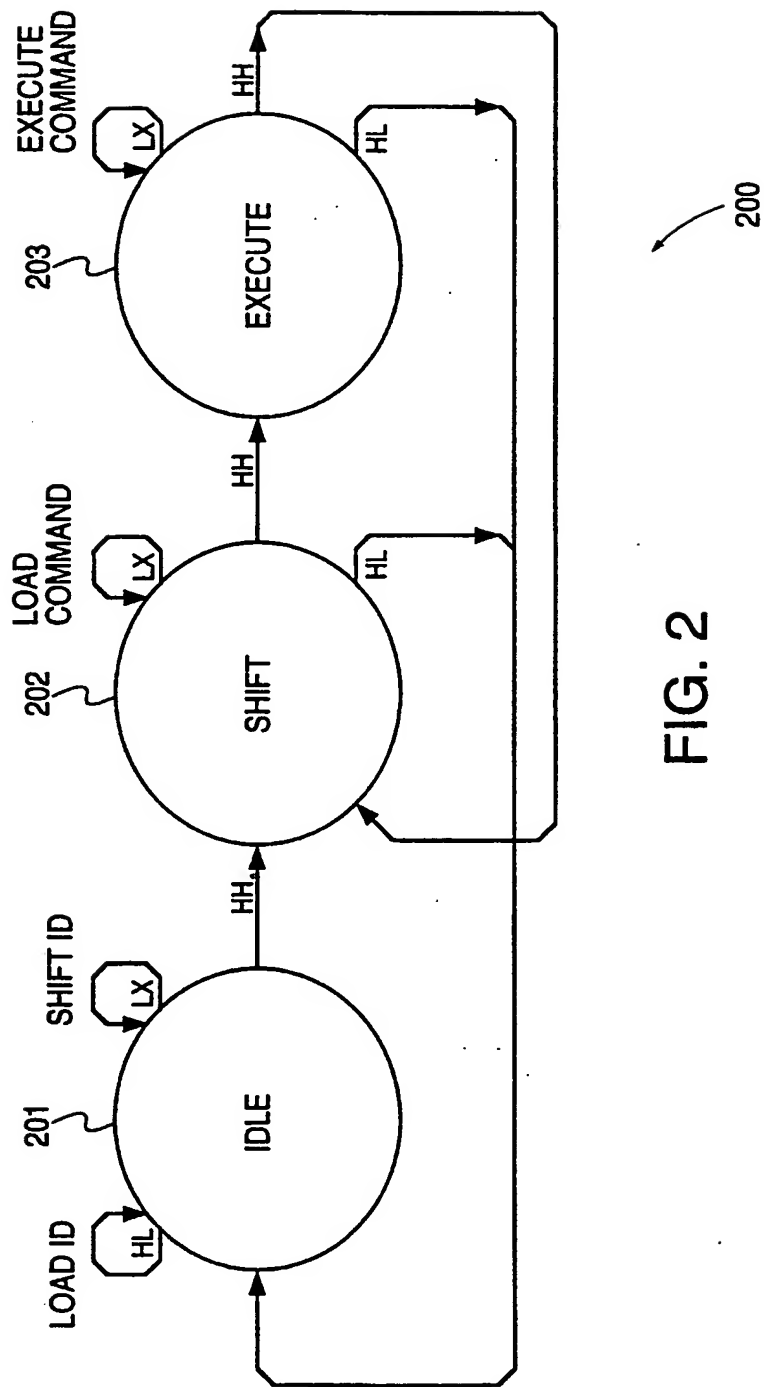
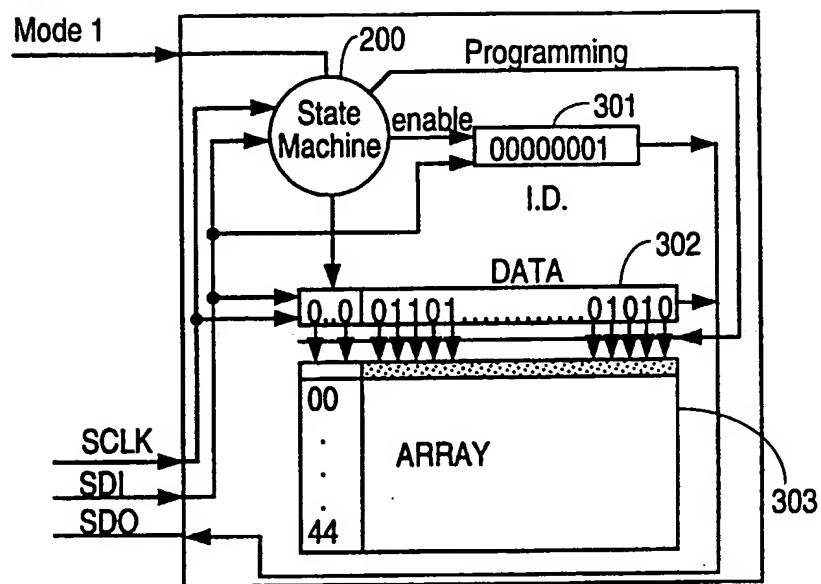
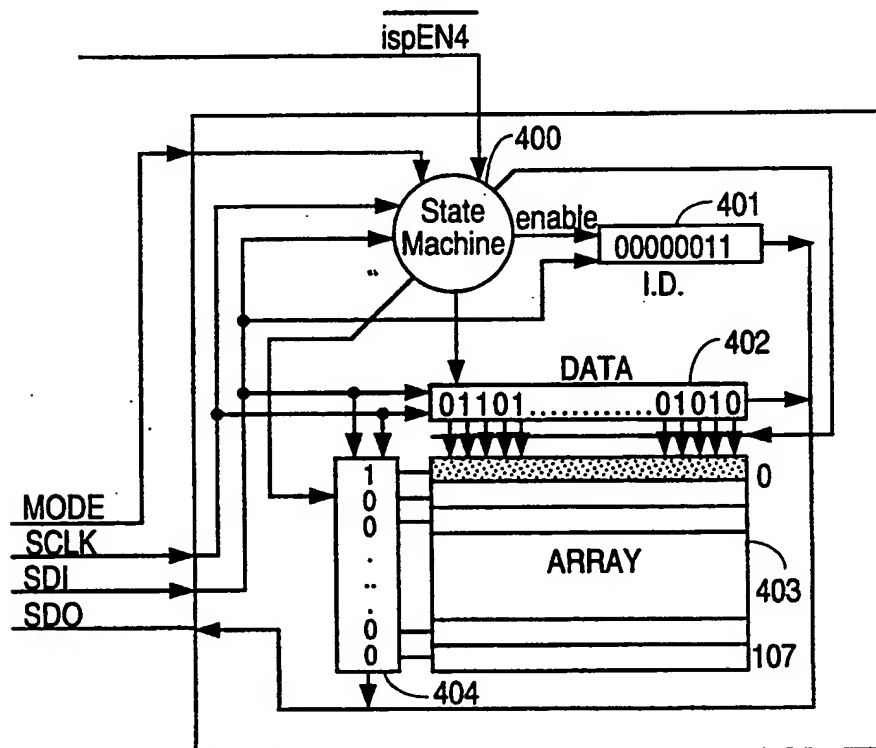


FIG. 2

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Fig. 3

ispDEVICE 1

Fig. 4

ispDEVICE 4

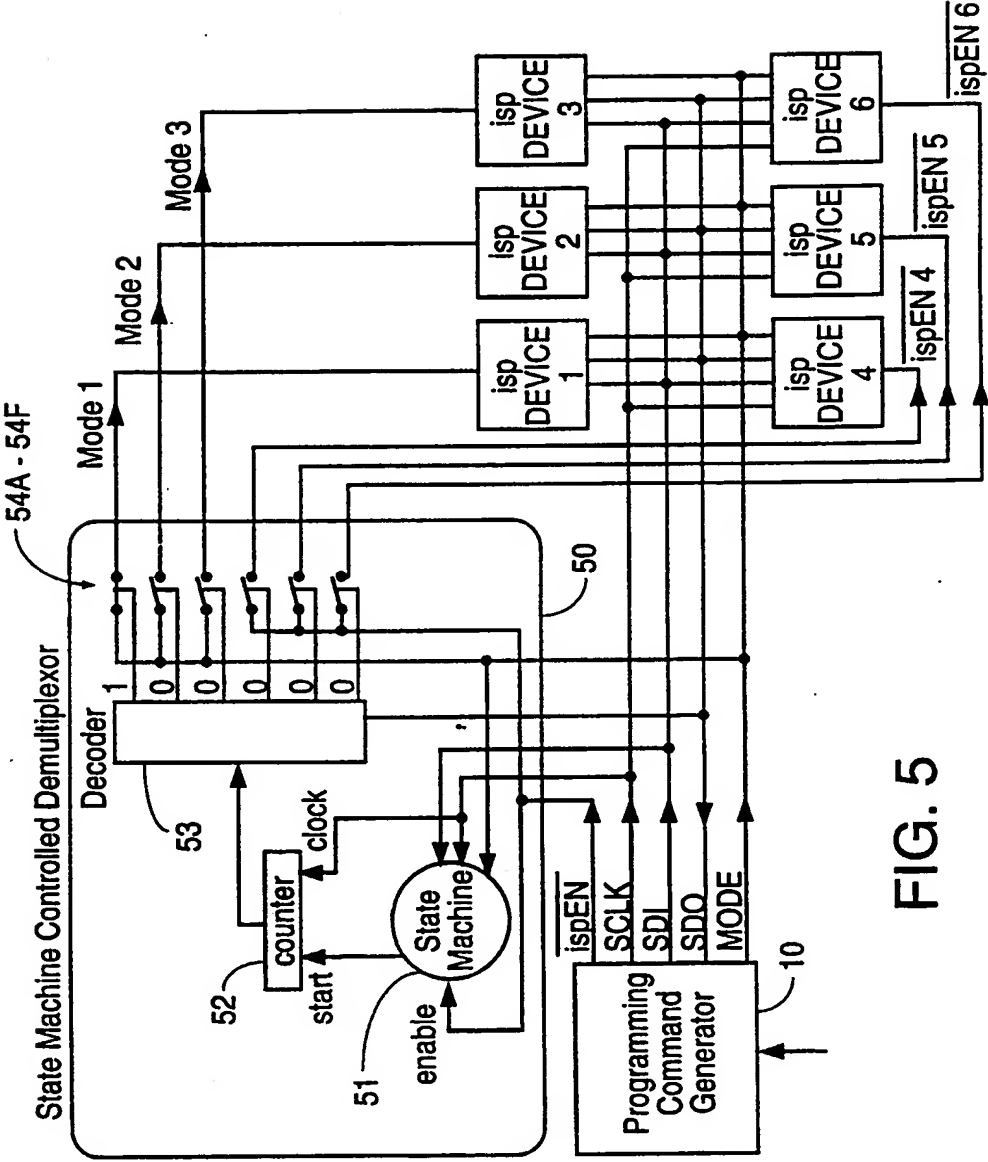
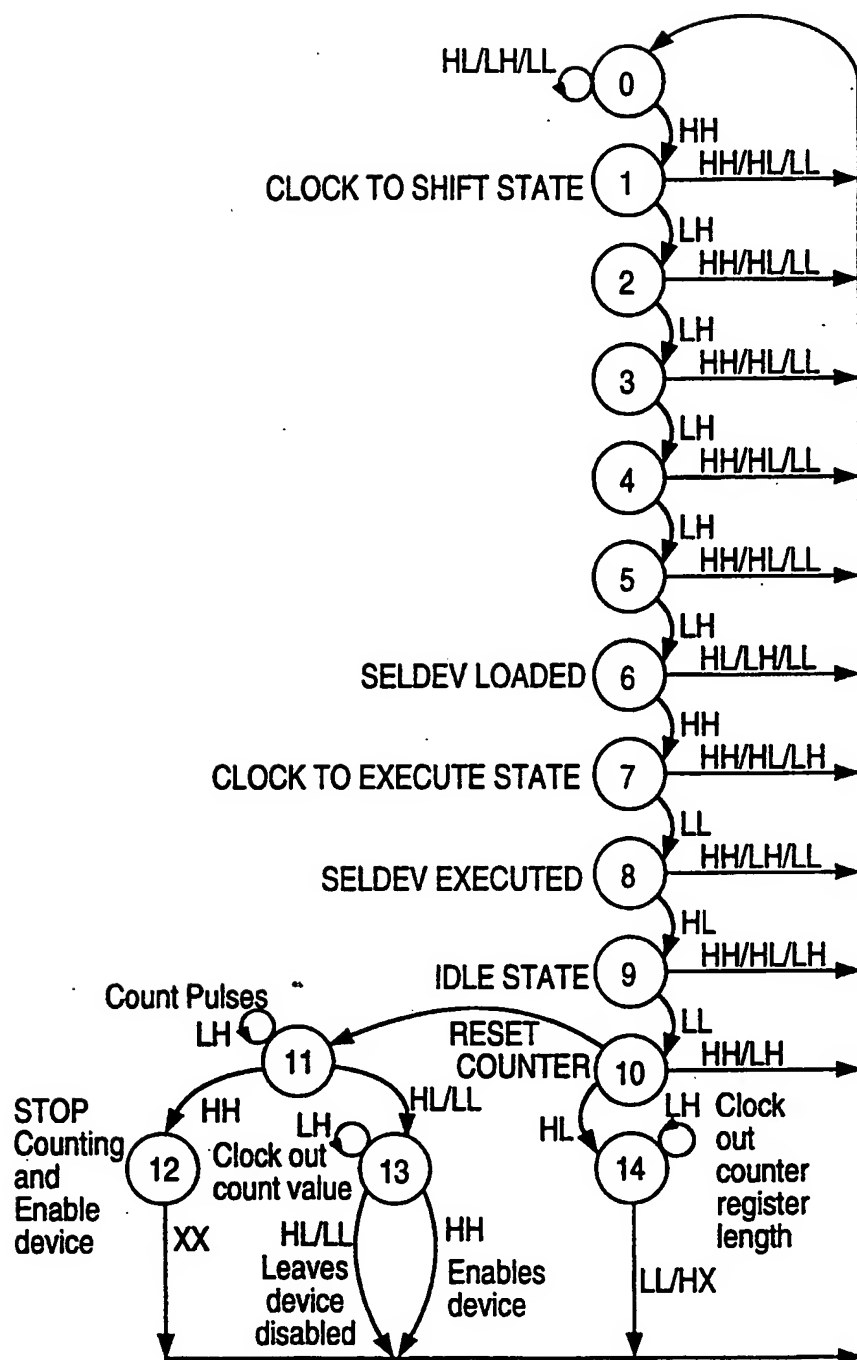
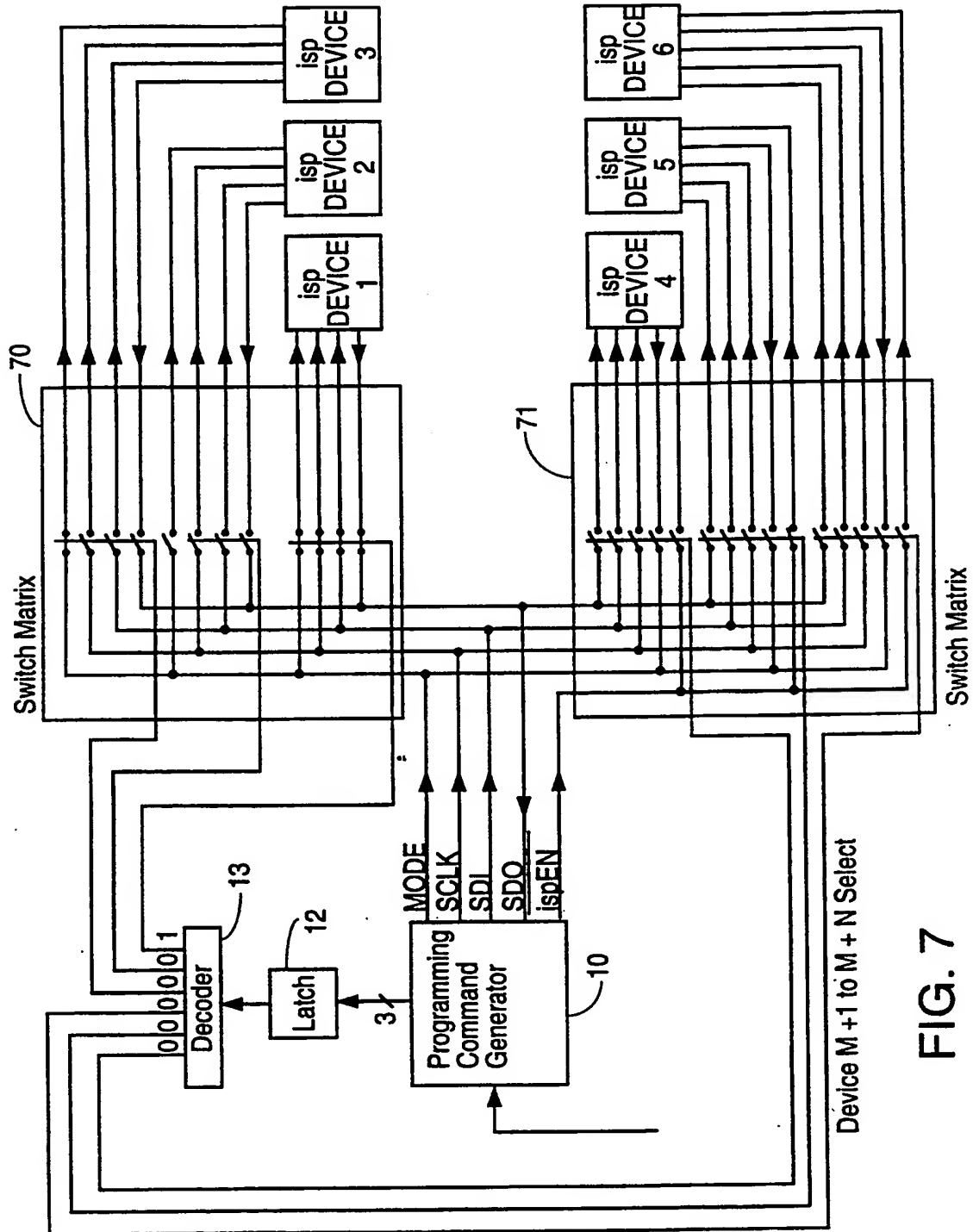


FIG. 5

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**Fig. 6**

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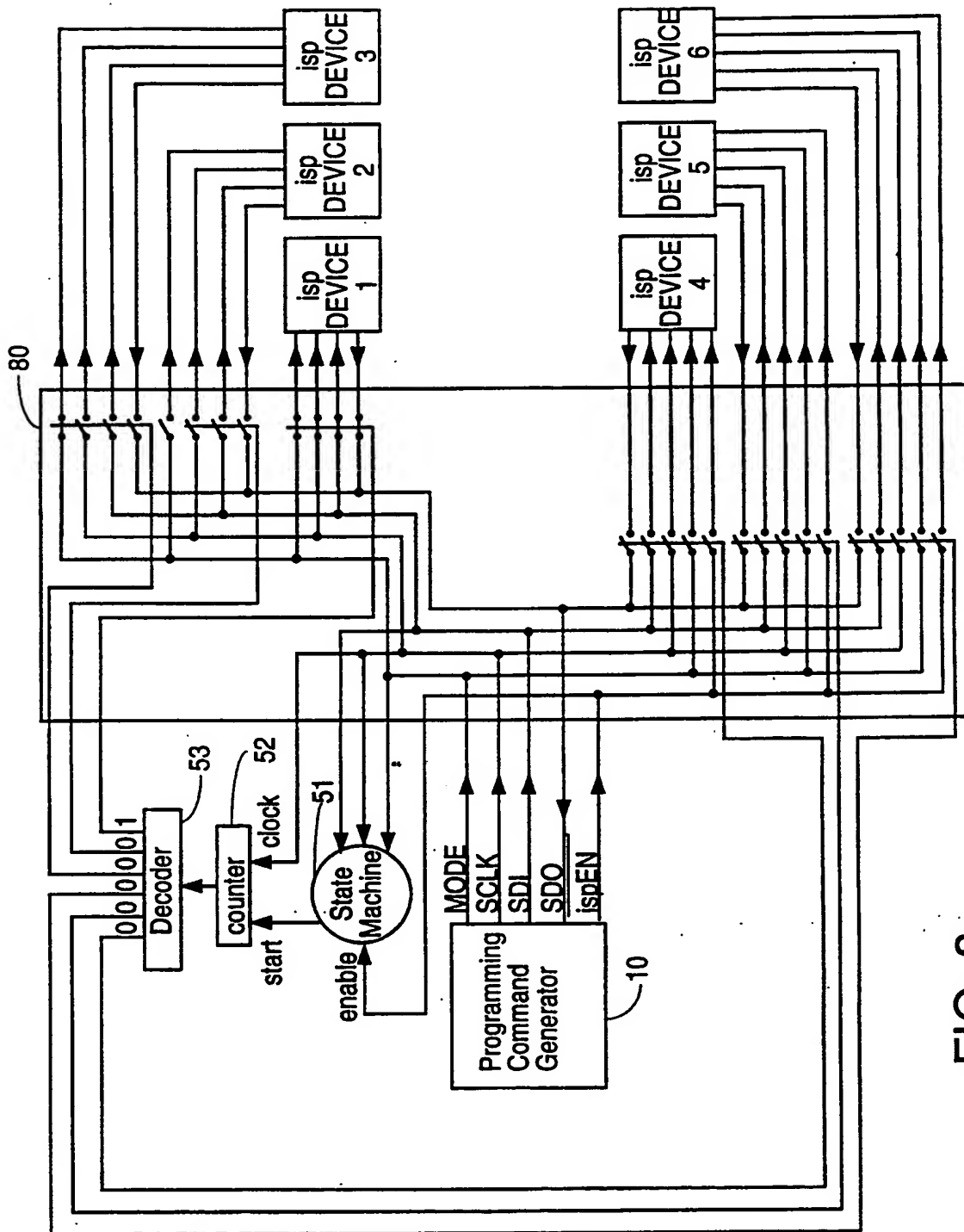


FIG. 8

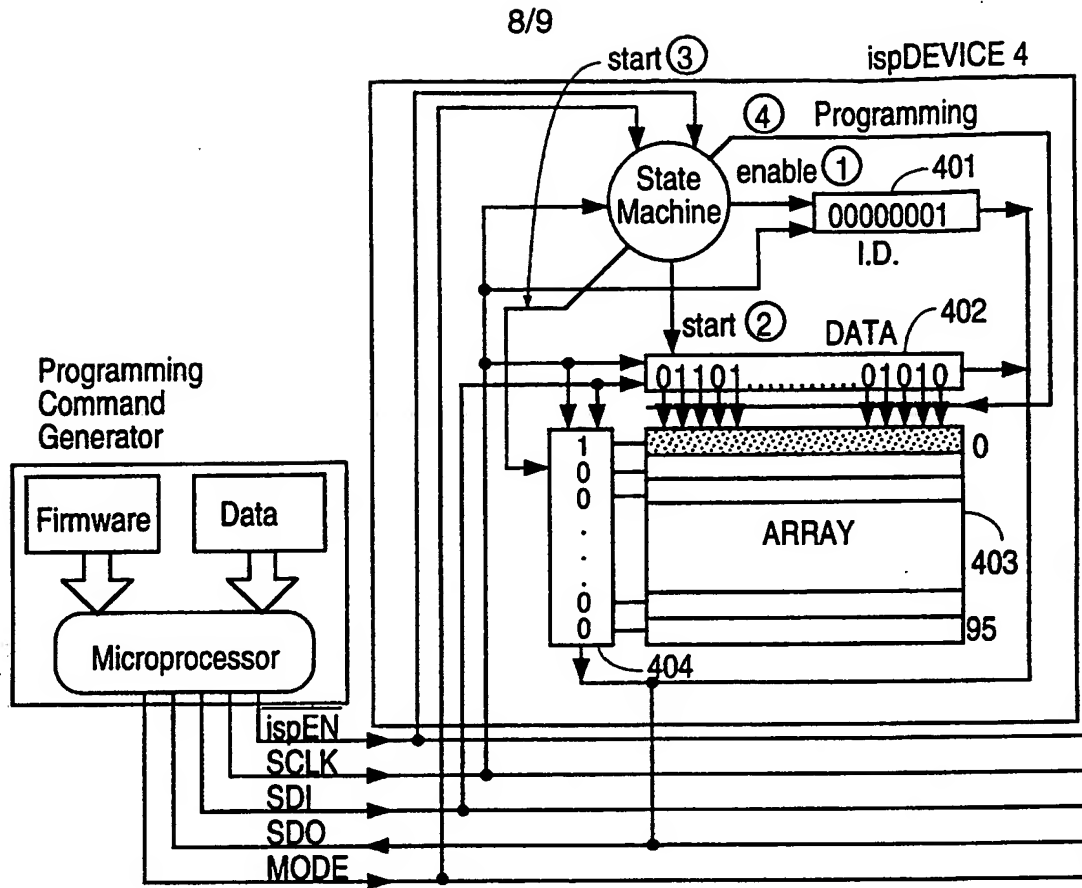
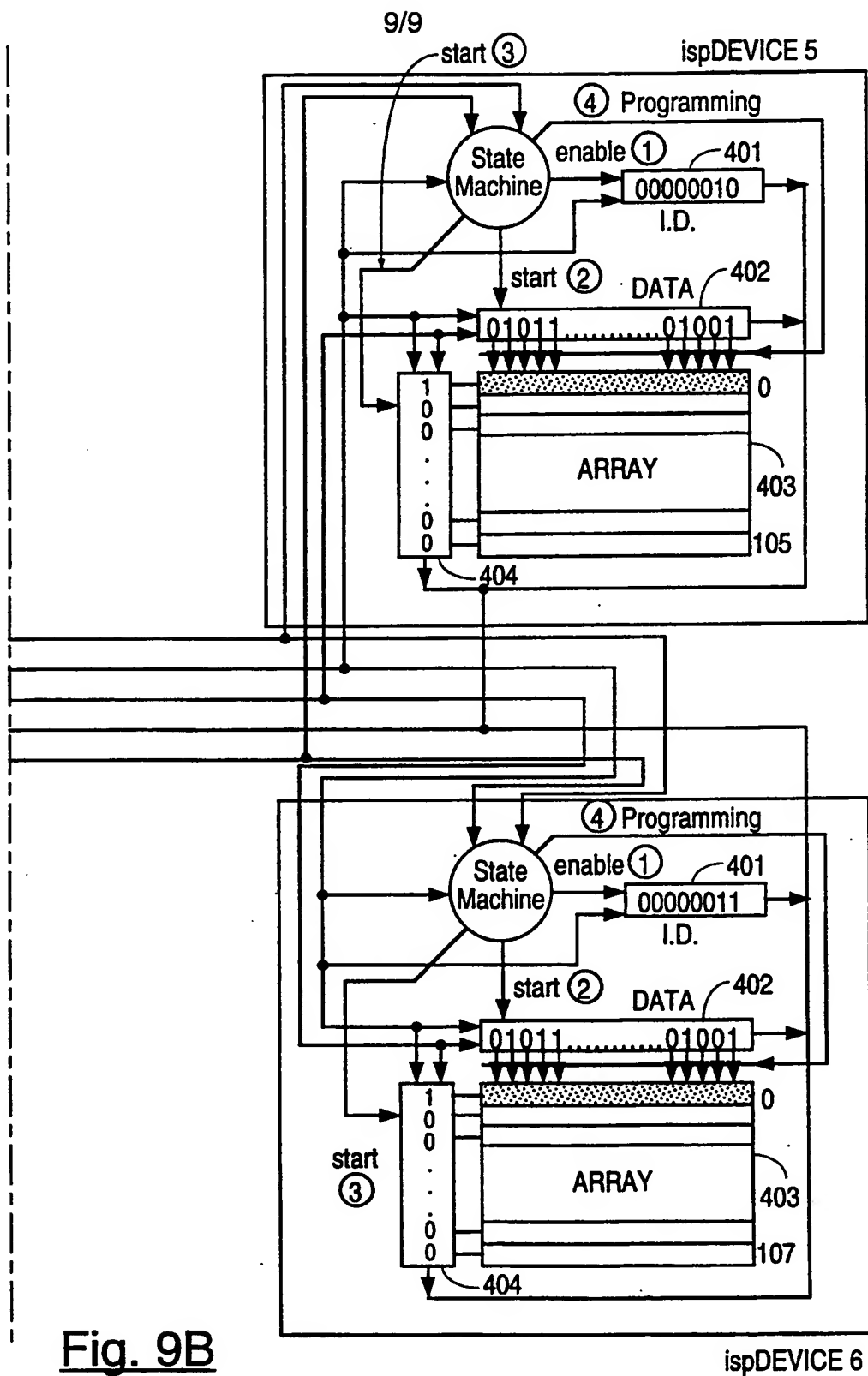


Fig. 9A

KEY TO Fig. 9

<u>Fig. 9A</u>	<u>Fig. 9B</u>
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Fig. 9



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US93/09289

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :H03K 19/177

US CL :307/465

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 307/465-469,243; 364/716

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS: PROGRAMMABLE, LOGIC, GENERATOR, REGISTER, DEVICE, ARRAY, SELECTOR, CONNECTOR

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US, A, 4,758,985 (Carter) 19 July 1988, see Figs. 10-11 and col. 14, third and last paragraphs.	1-2,4,6
A	US, A, 4,858,178 (Breuninger) 15 August 1989, see Fig. 1.	1-8
A	US, A, 4,876,466 (Kondou et al) 24 October 1989, see Fig. 3A.	1-8
A	US, A, 4,866,508 (Eichelberger et al) 12 September 1989, see Fig. 2.	1-8

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

03 November 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

12 NOV 1993

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